NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

The Forthcoming Message of the President and Department Reports.

The Financial Plans of the Government.

One Thousand and Sixty Million Dollars Required for the Next Fiscal Year.

PREPARATIONS FOR OUR ENEMIES ABROAD

The Northern Seacoast Defences to be Completed Without Delay.

Interesting Reports from the Rebel Camps at Centreville and Leesburg,

THE PORTHCOMING MESSAGE OF THE PRESIDENT AND THE DEPARTMENTAL REPORTS.

age of the President will not be long. It is innded to be a plain, business document, setting forth the condition of public affairs and the policy of the administration, and referring for details to the reports of the se ral heads of departments, which are to be uppenalty

The report of the Secretary of War will be completed row. It will show the vest and varied operations of that department of the public service since the 4th of March, and the estimates of what will be required for the ce of the immense army now in the field and expected to be brought into active service, and for the vigorous prosecution of the war to a successful termina

The report of the Secretary of the Treasury will not be eted for several days. The preparation of the details of this report has required a great deal of labor and careful attention. Mr. Chase has not yet prepared any portion of the report relating to the public policy of the govent. It has been intimated that the Secretary of ent of a new fiscal agent, in the nature national bank; but in view of the aid rendered by the banks in the negotiation of the first one dred and fifty millions of the new national loan it is not probable that any proposition will be made to set up a government institution that will be oppressive

The financial ability and ingenuity of the Secretary, already so signally demonstrated in the successful manment of the department, under the most embar. rassing circumstances, will unquestionably suggest ome plan for the maintenance of the public eredit, and the satisfaction of all the require ats of the government, without injury to the tions that in the hour of most pressing need promptly come to the relief of the government by assuming the whole of the national loan, and placing at the disposal of the Treasury Department all the means required

It is stated upon reliable authority that the estimates of the requirements of the government during the next fiscal year will make it necessary to call for appropriaunting to one thousand and sixty millions of

FECTED.

The government has finally determined to put our whole northern coast in a state of perfect defence. They have been conferring with committees from several of ediate action. Competent engineers, it is understood, will at once be despatched from here to make the Governors of the respective States where the fortifications are required will have the power and authority to

THE TREATMENT OF SLIDELL AND MASON. The determination of the government to deal out to Slidell, Mason, Faulkner & Co., the same treatment that Is received by the officers of the United States Army, who are now prisoners of war in rebel dungeons of the South, will be adhered to; and the rebel prisoners referred to must not complain to any one except to Jeff. Davis and his ministers, Benjamin &Co., who were the agents in the work of incarcerating Colonels Corcoran, Lee, Coggswell and others in Southern cells constructed for felons and not for honorable loyalists taken prigoners on the field of

REBEL CAMP—ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY THOU-SAND REBEL SOLDIERS ON THE POTOMAC.

A deserter from the rebels, by the name of William West, a son of a clerk in the Treasury Department, who was impressed five months ago at Winchester, and at the time he left the rebel camp was an orderly to one of their Brigadier Genera's, came into our lines to-day. He re-ports that the headquarters of the enemy is still at Cen-treville, and that the force immediately around that point is sixty thousand, and that that number is supsed to be less than half of the whole rebel force on the Potomac. General Johnston is in command. Provisions are plenty-that is, bread and meat; coffee and sugar deent: sait very scarce. The troops are living in tents. They are tolerably well clothed, and pretty well armed. Some of their arms they lately received from Europe. The troops, he says, are in good spirits. They express the belief that they can maintain their line of occupation in front of us against any force we can bring. The troops, he says, are told constantly by their officers, and especially by their chaplains, that this is a war of subjuga-tion, devastation and abolition. There are formidable ally by their chaplains, that this is a war of subjugaents at Centreville, but no siege guns. There intrenchments at Manareas, and some heavy guns. He says that no troops have gone southward to his knowledge, the coast operations not causing any dispersion of their forces. This is contradicted by other authority. He brought with bim a good horse, is well clothed-double woolen under clothing, heavy woollen evercoat, one Sharp's rifle-and presented as good an appoarance as our orderlies generally.

SCOUTING NEAR FAIRFAX. A scouting party, sent out from General Franklin's di. vision of Saturday last, proceeded to within half a mile of the village of Fairfax without encountering any rebel

A squadron of Colonel Friedman's cavalry to-day, while reconnoitering in the vicinity of Hunter's Mills beyond Vienna, suddenly came upon a party of seventy or eighty robel cavalry, who immediately started of at full speed. The squadron followed with the purpose of intercepting some of the enemy. After proceeding a half a mile, while passing through a narrow defile, they came again upon the rebel party, and received a volicy from them, killing two horses. None of our men were killed or wounded. The enemy again made a rapid retreat, and were not followed further.

SUCCESSFUL FORAGING EXPEDITION. A foraging expedition from General McDowell's divi-cion to day obtained a large quantity of hay and corn about halfway on the road leading from Falls Church to Fairfax Court House. There were no indications of the

REPORTED WITHDRAWAL OF THE REBELS FROM LESS

BURG.

A contraband who came within our lines to-day from the vicinity of Leesburg, reports that the rebels have withdrawn most of their forces from that point.

OPPRESSIONS OF THE REBELS IN VIRGINIA. The Union residents immediately beyond our outposts on the Virginia side of the Potomac are subjected to the most intolerable oppressions by the rebels. Numbers of them of both sexes have been arrested, in many in-stances upon very frivolous charges, and sent to Richmond as prisoners. One man was arrested for selling oats to Union troops, and two ladies were carried of as

RESIGNATION OF GENERAL BLENKER. General Blenker, commanding a division in Virginia, endered his resignation to-day.

APPAIRS ON THE LOWER POTOMAC—ARREST OF RE-BELS IN MARYLAND—INEPPECTIVENESS OF THE BLOCKADE OF THE RIVER. The detachment of the Third Indiana regiment, com-

anded by Captain Keister, in the neighborhood of Budd's Ferry, which proceeded to the Lower Patuxent, encamped at Mills the first night, and at midnight proceeded on their way. Seventeen men of the detachment surcounded a house, out of which they took two prisoners tective, who accompanied the detachment, arrested two men in another house. A rebel captain, who had crossed over to see his friends, was among the unfortunates. Another victim was a doctor, charged with sending arms and munitions over to the rebels. The names of four of them are E. W. Sissell, E. H. Jones, B. L. Hayden and W. H. Abel. They are from the hotbed of rebel sympathy in Maryland, St. more, and been trodden out by the Union men almost everywhere in the State, except St. Mary's county, which may have to be converted into an oyster bed, where the tide will ebb and flow over it, before the South Carolina

As far as trading vessels are concerned, the blockade of the waste of powder upon oyster pungies and hay of the rebel steamer Page to leave her berth up Quantice

It was ascertained by the detachment of the Third

arrived one day earlier they might have found five hun dred stand of arms, belonging to the rebels, which had een removed from the neighborhood the night before. While the Hale was going downwards, past the rebel batteries. on Friday night, she was met by the rebel steamer George Page, that had come quite out of Quantico creek, in the hope of intercepting the storeship Wyandank. The pirates no doubt anticipated a rich booty; but they might have caught a tartar, as the Hale is very heavil armed. Acting in conformity with general orders, h

ever, Captain Foster did not molest the Page, as she did not molest him, though, as he was not more than a quar ter of a mile off, he might have easily sunk her. The coaching so near each other. Apropos of the Wyandank. Her conquest would have been comparatively barren, as she had very little "tin" on board.

Commodere Goldsborough, the commander of the North Atlantic squadron, including the Lower Chesapeake, arrived here this morning to confer with the Navy

J. Howard, Jr., has been tendered the position of As, istant Adjutant General to General Gorman's brigade. Colonel Charles Frederick Havelock, late of the British army, and brother of the late General Havelock, has been ited an aid to Major General McClellan, with the rank of colonel, and assigned to duty as Inspector Gene

ral of Cavalry, his late position at home.

Compte de Villarcan, an experienced French officer, has also been appointed an aid to General McClellan, with the

Major W. W. Leland, late Commissary of the Irish Bri gade, and attached to the staff of Acting Brigadier Gene. ral Thomas Francis Meagher, has been promoted to a position on the staff of Major General Halleck, of the regula army, and proceeded to St. Louis on Sunday evening.

ACTION OF THE ARMY RETIRING BOARD. Major Thomas S. English and Captain Abraham N. Brecort, of the Marine Corps, have been restired, by their own request. They have been in service more than forty years, the former having entered it in 1817 and the

General Frement has not arrived here to-day, and it is altogether from command. The impression in the minds of distinguished officials is, that General Frement's great error in Missouri was in calling about him a class of unre-

and who deceived him.

Very great attention is being given in many brigades to the sanitary condition of our troops. Daily reports are required to be made at the brigade headquarters of the umber of each regiment on the sick list, and the nature of the sickness, and whenever number is found to be on the increase, strict examination is made. To all the men, twice a olution of quinine, as a preventive against the fevers incident to the locality and climate, is administered with a marked good effect. The Eighteenth Massachusetts regi ment is receiving many compliments from medical m for the most excellent sanitary arrangement provided by them, under the direction of their regimental surgeon. The hospital of this regiment is considered a model for

Information has been received to-day from rebel ources, of the intention of the enemy to burn Hunter's Captain Grover, of the Tenth United States infantry,

has been detached from that regiment, and is to become Colonel of the First regiment of sharpshooters. Capt. G. is a strict disciplinarian. THE NAVY.

Acting Master Austin, recently promoted from before the mast, has been appointed to the Anacostia.

Acting Master Amos P. Fester, late of the Resolute. commands the Stepping Stones. He has gone home on a

orlough, while his vessel is reflitting.

Acting Master's Mate Tole, of the Resolute, who displayed such intrepidity when the rebel batteries were opened upon that vessel a few weeks ago, is now in com-

These prometions are just rewards of merit. THE INQUIRY RESPECTING THE DESTRUCTION OF THE NORFOLK AND PENSACOLA NAVY YARDS AND HAR-

PER'S FERRY ARSENAL.

The Senate Committee, which has been engaged for several days inquiring into the facts connected with the destruction of the Norfolk and Pennacola Navy Vards and their labors. They examined Governor Toney at great length in reference to the Norfolk Navy Yard. informed the Committee that when he the Navy Department, on the 4th of there was ample means within the ofteen in number, to have afforded protection to that however, deny that there were any such vessels at the there was but one. There is great discrepency between the evidence of Governor Toucey and the officers who

were in the department at that time. The committee find nothing in the Harper's Ferry affair censurable on the part of the government. The destruction or abandonment of that establishment was a military

themselves to the evidence taken in Commodere Armstrong's case, who was tried last spring by court martial. The committee will make their report to Congress when

THE TRIAL OF COMMANDER POOR-THE ESCAPE OF

THE SUMTER.
The Naval Court Martial for the trial of Commander Poor completed the evidence in his case to-day. Nothing has yet appeared in the testimony against this officer to substantiate the charges preferred of permitting the Sumter to escape. It appears that he acted in the matter under two sets of instructions, which were con flicting in their nature. One was to keep up an effective blockade of the mouth of the Mississippi, the other t revent the departure of the Sumter. While attending to the former duty the vessel made her escape. The Court will have to decide whether, under the circumstances, he

RELEASE OF PRISONERS FROM FORT WARREN. The following named persons belonging to Maryland, have been released from Fort Warren:-John J. Heckart Leonard J. Quinlan, W. G. Harrison, Geo. W. Landing, Thomas Shields, Geo. Thompson, A. Williamson, David Succhest, George A. Appleton, Michael J. Grady, John L. Bouldon, Robert Rac, Charles D. French, Robert A. Carter, S. B. Frost, and J. H. Maddox

PASSPORTS TO THE BRITISH NORTH AMERICAN PRO

Joshua R. Giddings, Consul General for the British North American provinces, has accomplished the object of his visit to Washington, namely:—The removal of the delays and inconvenience attending passports to British subjects on taking passage for Europe at Portland, Mo. Heretofore passports were required to be countersigned at the State Department; but that business is now to be ormed by a government agent.

APPOINTMENT OF PASSPORT AGENTS. cllowing notice was issued to-day from the State

Oscar Irving, Jonathan Armory and E. L. Adams, at New York, Boston and Pertland respectively, are autho-rized to countersign passports of foreigners proceeding thence abroad. W. H. SEWARD. ITALY AND REBEL PRIVATEERS.

The government of Italy has adopted the stringent rule of France in regard to piratical vessels engaged in lepredations on American commerce. The American Consuls are keeping a sharp lookout for

the suspicious vessel lately seen at Malta. ARRIVAL OF CONGRESSMEN.

Hon. F. W. Stanton, United States Senator from Kan-sas, arrived here to-day. Hon. Galusha A. Grow, arrive to morrow.

CONSULAR APPOINTMENT.

Thomas Adamson, of Pennsylvania, has been appointed Consul at Pernambuco, Brazil. Mr. Irwin, of Pennsylvania, having received his instructions from the State Department as Consul to Bahia, Brazil, will proceed thither in the course of a few days.

TWINE FOR THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT. The Post Office Department will probably have occa-sion to use twine of material other than cotton. In view ples in balls of one pound each, measuring from thirty to thirty-five yards per ounce, to the ——— Agency at Washington, D. C. The name of the maker and the number of yards per ounce to be attached to each sample, as

well as the price per pound. The twine must be very

quantity required during each quarter of a year will be

DESTRUCTION OF PATENT OFFICE REPORTS BY FIRE By the loss of Pettibone's bindery by fire to-day, 52,000 copies of the mechanical portion of the "Patent Office Report," which was ordered by Congress for distri-

THE EXPEDITION TO EASTERN VIRGINIA.

mac county, Va., the headquarters of General Lockwood.

quickly removed, and others marched around. hill. Between that point and Drummondtown another but entirely deserted. They also found another deserted

with various obstructions, in the way of the destruction

work eight miles beyond Drummondtown. Up to the time Captain Haley left there had been nine muskets seen in the whole route were about one hundre

Colonel Smith, who had commanded the earthwork had made his escape, and cluded the most diligent search. A captain and two lieutenants had been captured.

The disbanded militia all contend that they were force

to take up arms against their will. Not a single individual acknowledging himself a seces

The Unionists, who are evidently numerous, have met the troops with the most enthusiastic de

The Union men now have undisputed control of the two counties. As far as heard from the rebels are every

NEWS FROM FORT PICKENS.

Arrival of the George Penbody at this Port-Capture of the Privateer Beaure-

ne steamship George Peabody, Captain Thomas Tra vers, which sailed from Fort Pickens on the 19th inst., arrived at this port on Monday evening, having made the trip in ninety-nine hours and a balf. She experienced some very severe weather during her voyage, but, being a tant craft, she nobly braved the fury of the elements having remained there for twenty-nine hours, she sailed

Previous to the departure of the George Peabody from Key West the Connecticut arrived from New York with a general cargo, consisting principally of provisions

The Huntsville (gunboat) then lying there, sailed the same night for the mouth of the Mississippi, to co-operate with our naval forces there.

The gunboat Dawn would also start shortly on a cruise, On the 23d, the wind being fresh, the Peabody passed a The Peabody hoisted her colors; but no attention was paid to the signal by either craft. When off Cape Hat teras she also passed, as far as could be ascertained, two men-of-war steering southward, and also two barks

The Niggara and the suppost Hatterns were lying at

The privateer Beauregard, of Charleston, with twenty seven prisoners, and mounting one large pivot gun, capured by the sloop-of-war G. W. Anderson, of Boston, was

The Connecticut has also taken a prize (name un-known), laden with coffee, lead and quick-liver, which she brought to Key West. Captain Guest, of the Niagara, and Lieutenant R. M.

Hall, lady and child, were among the passengers of the George Peabody.

THE REBEL STEAMER NASHVILLE.

OUR BERMUDA CORRESPONDENCE. HAMILTON, BERMUDA, Nov. 2, 1861.

The steamer of war Nashville (carrying the flag of the rebel States), Captain Patterson, arrived at Bermuda on Wednesday last, and anchered at Grassy Bay, near the 26th of October, and has brought Charleston papers to that date. The captain of the Nashville applied to the government authorities here for a supply of coal, and, in company with Captain Hutten, R. N. (Superintendent of the Naval Yard), waited on His Excellency, the Governor, supply her with coal, the Nashville on Thursday pro-

in a supply of coal, obtained from private sources.

The future movements of the Nashville, and the state of affairs on board, have been kept as far as possible strictly private, and a great deal is left to conjecture. It seems to be generally understood that she has a commissioner to one of the European courts on board, and as it was let out that she would not leave her, until the royal mail steamer Delta arrived from St. Thomas, it has been surmised that another commissioner may be expected here in the Delta having taken some other means of conveyance to

The Delta was due here yesterday, but up to the time I write (ten o'clock A. M.) has not been signalled. It was understood that she had orders from Admiral Milne to West India mails. She will probably reach here by to-

The brig Peerless, Captain Doe, sailed yesterday for There are no British ships-of-war here, except the sta-

tionary ones, Terror (floating battery), and the Onyx and Nottle (gunboats). Admiral Milne, with a fleet of ships, is expected here about the 18th inst. The French Admiral, with three ships, is also expected here about the same time from

NEW GOVERNMENT VESSELS.

The ship Emerald, of Sag Harbor, has been sold to the government for the sum of \$5,500, and the steamships Delaware, Boston and Cosmopolitan, of the New York and Philadelphia Steamship Company line, have been charter-ed by government for three months. They will immediately commence coaling. Their destination is said to be Port Royal, S. C.

Manon, 16, sloop-of-war, Lieutenant McDermot commanding, was off Apalachicola November 3.

Date, 16, sloop-of-war, Commander Yard, arrived at Port Royal on the 17th of November from Fernandina, Fia.

Brazulera, 7, ship, Lieutenant C. H. Behm commanding, was blockading of Beaufort, N. C., on the 14th inst.

MASON AND SLIDELL.

Arrival of the Steam Sloop-of-War San Jacinto at Boston.

The Rebel Prisoners, Ministers Mason and Slidell, Transferred to Fort Warren.

Preparations to Receive Com. Wilkes Attentions to the Officers of the Vessel-An Account of the Cruise

Ovation to Capt. Wilkes and Officers by the Solid Men of Boston, &c.,

OUR FORT WARREN CORRESPONDENCE.

BOSTON, Nov. 24, 1861. errival of the Rebel Commissioners at Fort Warren De scription of the Fort—Condition of the Prisoners—Their Quarters and Mode of Life—The Quarters of Mesons Mason and Slidell—Their Rooms—How They are to Mess

two arch traitors, Mason and Slidell, arrived in this haror, and as soon as she had cast anchor the governmen tender, the May Queen, went alongside for the purpose of transferring the Southern gentlemen to their winter quarters. But few preliminaries stood between the offi-cers of the army and the navy, and in a few minutes the prizes with their baggage were safely on board of the tender and on their way to the fort. On landing a full with them into the fort. Nothing of marked importance air so different from that of the balmy South.

charged with similar crimes, stood around to witness the Owing to the strictness with which the officers in charge the fort, but little can be learned from observation, and nteresting episode of history as I could wish. Suffice i to say, that Messrs. Mason and Slidell are both in safe keeping, and will be cared for far better than they de-

sland first bore the name of "Conant's Island." It was sion of James Winthrop, Esq., the remainder being tha purpose of erecting the work known as Fort Warren Its situation is eminently commanding, and vessels to pass up the harbor must pass within a short in essemates and the other en barbette. The guns in the barbette guns range from 32-pounders to eight-inch shell

The post is in command of Colonel Dimmick, United States artillery, an officer who, by his foresight and loyalty, saved Fortress Monroe from falling into the hands of the rebels. The garrison now consists of four companies of the Twenty-fourth Massachusetts Volunteers. The garrison will, however, be changed in the course of a few days, when it will be somewhat increased. A large number of the heavy guns of the fort are now in position, and artisans and laborers are very busy in putsing it in a complete state of defence.

At present there are one hundred and twenty political prisoners, between fifty and sixty rebel officers, and over six hundred prisoners of war confined in the fort. On Thursday last the number was increased by the arrival of two officers and twenty-five soldiers who were taker prisoners in the night attack on Santa Rosa Island.

The soldier prisoners of war are quartered on the northern side of the fort, in the fine stone barracks which have been built for the garrison. These men have considerable liberty allowed them nd a portion of the parade ground is set aside for thei

The political prisoners and the rebel army and navy offi-cers are quartered in the rooms on the west side of the parade, intended for the garrison officers. These individnals have all subscribed to a parole of honor, in which they mise not to go upon the ramparts, converse with th shore, in person or otherwise. Their privileges are ample, and no such restrictions are placed upon them as our brave fellows are subject to in Southern prisons. Among the prisoners are many officers lately connected with the army and navy of the United States. Before the arriva of the robel ministers the following were the mos-France Faulkner; ex-Governor Morehead, of Kentucky; Mayor Brown, of Baltimore, a most perfect counterpart of the rebe General Bauregard; Marshal Kane, Messrs, Howard, Gatchell and Bavis, Police Commissioners of Baltimore, Berker H. Kench, of Necessaria experience

remarked previously and story process of including the process of inclu

Lieutenant James A. Greer; Third Assistant Engineer, George W. Hall; Paymaster's Clerk, R. G. Simpson; Master's Mate, Charles B. Dahlgreen, with an armed crow, marines and a party of machinists. In the morning of the 8th inst. the officers and rew of this ship were anxiously and impatiently looking out for the mail steamer. About 11.40 the lookout at the mast head reported a smoke as from a steamer from the westward, and about 12 M. she was visible from the deck. We were all ready for her, heat to quarters, and, as soon as she was within reach of our guns, every gun of our starboard battery was trained upon her. A shot from our pivot gun was fred across her bow. She hoisted Engish colors, but showed no disposition to slacken her speed or heave to. We hoisted the "Star Spannied Bamer," and, as soon as she was close upon us, fred a shell across her bow, which brought her to. Our captain halled her and said he would send a boat on board, and ordered Lieutenant Pairfax to board her; he went in the second cutter; at the same time Lieut. Greer was all rendy in the third cutter to shove from the port side should his assistance be required. On coming alongside the packet, Lieut. Fairfax ordered the other officers to remain in the boat with the crew until force should become necessary, and went on board and her her crew was ordered from the boat and came on board. Mesers. Mason and Slidell were then shove his papers and passenger list, knowing very well the object of our wist and the character and sinism of the four well and the character and sinism of the four wist and the character and sinism of the four wist and the character and sinism of the four scillenness and marines on board, and stationed them at seamer and results of come on board the San Jacinto, but declined, and said that they would only yield by force; Mr. Slidell making the remark blat 'il would repaire considerable force to take him on board the San Jacinto, but declined, and said that they would only yield by force; Mr. Slidell making the remark blat ' yesterday morning the tug proceeded to the sloop-of war, and transferred the rebel ministers, with their baggage, to Fort Warren, where Colonel Dimmick was waiting to receive them. The steamer May Queen left the city between seven and eight o'clock. Captain McKim, the United States Quartermaster, was the only person on board her, United States Marshal Koyes not being Frescat from some cause unknown. Captain McKim went on board the San Jacinto about ten o'clock, where he was introduced by Captain Wilkes to Mason and Stidell, and their two Secretaries, Eustis and McFarland. The compliments of the day were passed, and thereupon conversation of a general nature followed. It was agreed by all that the atmosphere was quite chilly. The distinguished party being ready, they were transferred, about eleven o'clock, to the May Queen, and were, under an escent commanded by Leutenant Fairica, soon conveyed to the island. Upon their arrival within the fort, Colonel Dimmick was attending service, which is now regularly held on Sundays. He was informed of their arrival, and at once proceeded to his quarters, where they were in waiting. An introduction followed, Captain McKim on this occasion being master of ceremonies. The interview was somewhat formal, but the veteran Colonel was kind and courteous, though firm and dignified. They were assigned their apartments, which are as good as the fort affords, and in about half an hour were occupying them. Their arrival, as may well be supposed, produced a sensation at the fort, alike among the prisoners and the garrison. The political prisoners in a special manner manifested the most intense interest, and, so far as they were allowed, flocked about the illustrious now comers. They were, however, permitted to have but little conversation with them.

most intense interest, and, so far as they were allowed, flocked about the illustrious now comers. They were, however, permitted to have but little conversation with them.

8 Of the appearance of the prisoners we may say that Slidel is much dejected. He does not bear his fortunes with as brave a front as was expected. On the contrary, Mason is profigal of airiness, and displays a dure-devil, don't-cart-airceness, that is somewhat characteristic of the man. So far as oatward appearance goes, he is still, in ring parlance, "same." The two "ministers" messed at the table of the Commodore, and political topics being avoided, the relations between them have been exceedingly pleasant. Upon taking leave of the officers in the ward room of the San Jacinto yesterday morning friendly sentiments were cordially offered and as cortislly returned. Col. Dimmick is very strict in regard to visiters entering the fort, and herealter his instructions are such that uo beat, except the tug employed by the government, will be permitted to touch at the wharf. There are only two persons who can give passes to those having business which will be good, and mere curiosity visiters will be entirely excluded.

The passage from New York has been exceedingly rough, and the San Jacinto has had her powers tested in the most severe manner. She, however, came through in period safety, bringing her precious ambassadors without harm or molestation, other than such as the commotion of the elements would naturally produce. The sloop came up to the navy yard at about half-past one o'clock, and anchored off the wharf to which she will be hauled up to-day. One of her officers (all of whom now go out of commission) informs us that she will not require a vast deal of repair. Commodore Wilkes and a few of his officers came at one to the city and took rooms at the Revere House, where, in a very short time, they were waited upon by several of our leading citizens. Marshal Murray and Sandtord her, have been appointed to make arrangements for a prose received

First Assistant Engineers, Wm. C. Wheeler, M. F. Second Assistant Engineer, James Buchanan Hou Third Assistant Engineers, John Roop, George V. Senjamin Kavanaugh.
Captain's Clerk, E. Mellach.
Paymaster's Clerk, R. G. Simpson.
Master's Mates, E. A. Noe, Charles B. Dahlgren.
Boatsucain, H. P. Grace.
Gunner, J. D. Beorom.
Carpenter, Wm. F. Laighton.
Sailmaker, George B. Boerum. THE PRISONERS DURING THE PASSAGE.

The rebel commissioners and their secretaries occupied the captain's cabin and messed with him at table. When they first came on board the San Jacinto Captain Wilkes made the following address to the commissioners:

"Gentlemen—I shall endeavor to make you as comfortable on board as my means will permit. I wish to have it distinctly understood, however, that this is a vessel belonging to the government of the United States. There must be no political talk on board."

Acting upon this gentle bint, the commissioners refrained from political talk, and, indeed, said fittle or nothing. They responded to the introduction of the Marshal with a simple nod, and had no conversation with him during the voyage from this city. Sliedl kept his room during most of the time. Occasionally he and Mason played a game of backgammon in the cabin Eastis and McFarlane were frequently in the wardroom, and conversed freely with the officers on general subjects. They behaved very well; but none of the persons or board enjoyed the long and rough passage of one week between New York and Boston.

THE PROCESSION TO THE PORT. THE PRISONERS DURING THE PASSAGE. THE CRUISE OF THE SAN JACINTO.

UNITED STATES NICAMER SAN JACINTO, Nov. 26, 1861.

The San Jacinto, a first class screw steam sloop, mounting fifteen guns, tately attached to the United States African Squadron, under the command of Flag Officer Wm. Imman, left St. Paul de Joando on the 10th of August 18st, on her return to the United States, in the temporary command of Lieutenant D. M. Fairfix, United States Navy, who was ordered to await at Fernando Po the arrival of Captain Charles Wilkes, United States Navy, who was ordered to await at Fernando Po the arrival of Captain Charles Wilkes, United States Navy, on the 26th of August Captain Charles Wilkes, United States Navy, who was creative officer. We left Fernando Po on the 26th of August cruising close te the shore for the purpose of ascertaining if any of the Confederate privateers had taken any prizes to that coast. Arrived at Mourovia, Liberia, on the 12th, and at St. Vincent, Cape Verds, on the 26th September. Seeing, by the papers that several Confederate privateers had run the blockade, and taken several prizes in the West India Islands, Captain Wilkes determined to cruise about these islands, and to capture some of them before returning with the San Jacinto to New York. We arrived at St. Thomas on the 10th of October, and found the Powhatan and Iroquois there. On the 11th the British brig Spertan arrived in port; ber master called on Captain Wilkes and Informed him that on the 5th of October, while in latitude 9 degrees 23 minutes N., and longitude 47 degrees 25 minutes W., he was boarded by a steamer, evidently a war vessel in disguise, and after answering all questions, he could get no other information in return but that they were on accuize. Captain Wilkes showed him a photograph of the Samter, which he immediately rocognized as the vessel by which he was barded. Captain Wilkes then advised Con. Palmer, of the Ifonios being the fastest steamer of the three, and to follow her steamer of the three, and to follow her steamer of the three, and to follo THE CRUISE OF THE SAN JACINTO.

New York and Boston.

THE PROCESSION TO THE PORT.

The dock is a quarter of a mile from the fort, and whe
the party landed several officers were in waiting to receive the prisoners. After their "traps" were on shorthe commissioners were escorted to the fort in the fo

warren.
The following is a list of the officers of the San Jacinto:—
Captain, Charles Wilkes.
Lieutenant and Executive Officer, D. M. Fairfax.
Lieutenant, R. R. Breese, James A. Greer, A. P. Cooke.
Paymoster, L. L. Brown.
Assistant Surgeon, James W. Hesty.

own. ames W. Herty.

Paymoner, and Assistant Surgeon, James W. Herry,
Assistant Surgeon, James W. Herry,
Chief Engineer, John Faran.
First Assistant Engineers, Wm. C. Wheeler, M. Kellogg.
Second Assistant Engineer, James Buchanan Houston.
Mind Assistant Engineers, John Reop, George W. Hall,

ORDER OF PROCESSION.
Marshal Murray and Ambassado
Lieutenant Fairfax and Ambassad

Lieutenant Fairfax and Ambassador Mason.

Secretary Beputy Marshal Secretary
Eastace. Officers from the fort.

In charge of the following "traps" belonging to the commissioners, which wore conveyed in two carts:—

Six or eight trunks, six values, several cases of brandles, wines and liquors, a dozen or more boxes of segars, two casks (pints and quarts) of bottled Scotch ale.

The imposing procession wended its way to Fort

" Gentlemen-I au

"Gentlemen—I am most happy to receive you in Fort Warren."

The Marshal then informed the priseners that it would be his duty to examine their bagzage, and requested them to give up their keys. A thorough rearch of their effects was made in their presence, and no popers or despatches of any sort was found. Their keys and baggage were then delivered to the priseners, who were shown to their quarters.

Commodore Wilkes has not yet made his official report of the capture of the rebel commissioners. We shall not the surprised if his report should state that he authorized Lieutenant Fairfax not only to take the commissioners but also to seize the steamer Trent. It is certain that he sent engineers with Lieutenant Fairfax to the Trent, for the purpose of taking charge of her. When the Lieutenant returned to the San Jacinto with his prisoners, he reported that there were many passengers on the Trent who were, undoubtedly, anxious to proceed at once to England, and the Commodore concluded to let her go.

It is not at all strange that no despatches or papers were found in the baggage of the rebel commissioners. If they took credentials with them, they were either in the Trent's mails, or on the persons of the ladies of the party.

TELEGRAPHIC ACCOUNTS.

TELEGRAPHIC ACCOUNTS.

THE RECEPTION OF COMMODORE WILKES IN FANEUIL HALL.
WELCOMING SPEECH OF THE MAYOR OF BOSTON-REPLY OF CAPT. WILKES.

Boston, Nov. 25, 1861.
Notwithstanding the severity of the storm the welcome the severity of the storm the severity of the severity of the storm the severity of the storm the severity of the severity of the storm the severity of the sever to Commodore Wilkes was numerously attended and very

George B. Upton and others of the Committee of Re ception met the Commodore, Lieutenant Cook and Assis-tent Engineer Houston on Long wharf and conveyed them in carriages to Fancuil Hall, which was densely crowded by citizens, including many ladies in the gallery.

SPEECH OF THE MAYOR.

Mayor Wightman, in behalf of the city of Boston, made

a brief address of welcome as follows:—

CAPTAIN WILEES—In behalf of the City Council I welcome CAPTAIN WILERS—In behalf of the City Council I welcome you to the city of Boston; and as the official representative of the clizzen; I bid you a cordial welcome to this, their cherished Temple of Liberty. Here, in the presence of these departed heroes whose deeds you so no by emulated, we tender to you the homoge of our respect. We honor you as an eminent scientific navigator and explorer, as a gallant and meritorious officer of our navy, and for the sagacity, judgment, decision and firmness which characterized your recent brilliant achieveness, the effect of which upon the present rebellion may prove not less important than the glorious navid victories on the Southern coast. Accept them, sir, this heartful tribute to your merits and to that branch of the public zervice which is now so nobly and succensfully vincienting the integrity of our government and the majesty of our constitution. With this brife expression of our feelings, I again welcome you to the homes and the hearts of our citizens.

After the applause had subsided Captain Wilkes, in full

After the applause had subsided Captain Wilkes, to full miform, came forward and responded in the following

Mr. Mayor and Prinnes—I am deerly sensible of the great kindness which has been shown inc. I depended upon my own judgment in doing what you all have included in the manifestations of approval I have met, and which have been, I may say, a spontaneous outburst from all parts of our country. I have only to say that we did our duty to the Union, and are prepared to do it again. (Immense applause.)

Calls were then made for Lieutenant Fairlax and others.

The former being absent, Lieutenant Cook was introduced and bowed his thanks

This closed the formal reception; after which several thousand citizens were introduced to the honored guests

of the occasion. Wilkes and officers of the San Jacinto a complimentary dinner at the Revere House to morrow evening, at which it is expected that Mr. Everett and Mr. Winthrop and other distinguished gentlemen will be present.